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WORK OF THE LAW DIVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

and adds, as an answer to No. 3, "Most worthy, and results sadder than the sad." Supt. C. C. McClaughry, of Boonville, Mo., answers "Yes" to both No. 2 and No. 3. Warden Fuller, of Ionia, Mich., writes: "During the seventeen years I have been warden I know of only one case of wrongful conviction, for offences against property. One prisoner was sent here for stealing a cow and another prisoner afterwards confessed he had committed the crime charged against the other man in order to get rid of the man, with whose wife he was infatuated. Warden Fogarty, of the Indiana state prison, writes: "I have not been convinced by subsequent developments that any man convicted and sentenced here for a heinous crime is innocent." The famous case from the Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, wherein a prisoner served fifteen years, was pardoned, and pensioned by Carnegie, and heralded as innocent, is treated in the following report: "Your committee had previously taken pains to write to the warden of the prison mentioned, but the information elicited did not indicate that the prisoner had been declared innocent, but was to the effect that the man had been discharged in the usual way." The writer of the report says: "The writer has for some years made it a practice to follow up with correspondence or otherwise the most widely published and sensational accounts of hardships experienced by innocent persons under judicial conviction, and has been surprised at the meager basis upon which such reports rest, though he finds that they are generally given credence by the reading public. Perhaps his (the secretary's) report may tend to establish confidence in the courts on the part of those who are not informed and who have neither the means nor the time, even if they have the inclination, to inform themselves, and it might be a good beginning in the effort on the part of the institutions to be understood by the public."

R. H. G.

Prosecutions by Boards of Health and Tenement House Supervision in New Jersey.—The *New Jersey Law Journal* for December comments editorially as follows:

"The State Board of Health and the Board of Tenement House Supervision have had some seventy penal suits brought in this state alleging violations of the laws which the two boards are charged with enforcing. More than fifty of the suits are brought by the State Board of Health as a result of the pure food campaign which is being pressed with vigor by the food and dairy divisions of the board. Most of the health suits in the present batch are for violations of the law regulating the supply of milk, and disposing of a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil as pure olive oil. Some twenty more suits are against farmers and dairymen charged with trafficking in bob veal. The preparation of the cases for trial, including the procuring of the necessary evidence and the drawing of the papers, has involved a vast amount of labor and the trials themselves promise to keep the penalties division of the Attorney-General's office busy for some time. The suits were made returnable at various dates extending between November 21 and December 22. Prosecutions for violation of the Tenement House code have thus far been only in Newark and Jersey City."

R. H. G.

The Work of the Law Division of the Library of Congress.—"The Law Division of the Library of Congress is making a systematic effort to bring its collection of foreign law to a state of high efficiency. The growing interest

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in comparative law manifested by legislators, lawyers and scholars has indicated the utility and stimulated the acquisition of a well-developed laboratory of comparative law, in which shall be represented the best legal literature of the important states of the world.

"A well-defined policy has been pursued in securing the information necessary for the purchase of the most useful legal literature. In May, 1910, Mr. Edwin M. Borchard, now Law Librarian, was appointed as expert in international law to the American Agency in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at the Hague. Taking advantage of his presence in Europe, Mr. Borchard, at the conclusion of his mission at the Hague, visited the principal countries of western Europe in order to secure, by personal interview, information from lawyers, judges, professors and law librarians as to the important legal literature of their respective countries. Opportunity is now taken to express thanks to the following gentlemen for their valued coöperation in the undertaking:

"Mr. Woltenbeek Müller, Justice S. Gratama of the Supreme Court of Holland, Mr. Limburg and Mr. Trip, all of the Hague; Dr. G. de Level, Dr. H. de Boelpaep, of Brussels; Dr. C. Neukirch and Dr. Kauffmann, of Frankfurt; Dr. Edouard Clunet, Mr. F. Allain, Mr. C. F. Beach and Prof. Paul Viollet of Paris; M. Paul Privat, and Profs. Martin and Reyfous of Geneva; Prof. E. Huber and Dr. Koenig of Berne; Prof. F. Meili, Dr. Schneeeli, Dr. G. Wettstein and Dr. Letsch of Zurich; District Attorney Enea Nosedà, Dr. E. Crespi, Dr. Luigi Ansbacher and Dr. Ernesto Tamanti of Milan; Dr. Bizio Gradengo, Dr. G. Dena and Dr. Sacerdoti of Venice; Prof. A. Catellani, of Padua; Prof. Karl von Amira, Prof. E. Ullmann and Dr. K. Veit of Munich; Dr. A. de Griez, Dr. Josef Stammhammer, Dr. A. Fischer-Colbrie and Prof. Heinrich Lammasch of Vienna; Dr. S. Salzburg and Dr. Kaiser of Dresden; Prof. Ludwig Mitteis and Prof. Karl Schulz, law librarian of the German Supreme Court of Leipzig; Dr. Georg Maas, Dr. H. Klibanski, Dr. Ernst Delaquis and Dr. Konrad Gutmann of Berlin; Profs. A. Torp and H. Jorgensen and Dr. W. Angelo of Copenhagen.

"Since December, 1910, further information has been sought in a systematic campaign conducted by correspondence with leading jurists in the countries not personally visited. The correspondence has been carried on in French, German and Spanish, which languages have been found sufficient for all practical purposes. Gratifying responses have already been received from the following gentlemen, to whom occasion is here taken to express our appreciation and thanks:

"J. F. N. Beichmann, Chief Justice of Norway, Drontheim; Prof. Knud Berlin, University of Copenhagen; Dr. Francis Hagerup, Norwegian Ambassador to Denmark; Dr. Antonio Mesquita de Figueiredo, Lisbon, Portugal; Dr. Ramon Sanchez de Ocaña, of the ministry of justice, Madrid, Spain; Senator Don Francisco Lastres, Madrid, Spain; Prof. Torres Campos, Granada, Spain; Prof. H. Lamba, Cairo, Egypt; Dr. A. Tarica, attorney, Smyrna, Turkey; Prof. José A. de Freitas, University of Montevideo, Uruguay; Dr. Von Veh, Berlin, Germany (Russian law); Prof. Karl Adler, Czernowitz University, Austria; Prof. Josef Redlich, Vienna University, Austria; Prof. Ullisse Manara, Genoa University, Italy; Prof. Gino Dallari, Siena University, Italy; Baron Hector Rolland, Monaco; Prof. Petr. J. Kazansky, Odessa, Russia; Prof. Gerardo Berjano y Escobar, Oviedo, Spain.

INTERNATIONAL WHITE SLAVERY

"Most of the countries of Latin America, the Near East and Asia are still to be heard from.

"The information thus secured is, after a process of comparison and selection, made the basis for the purchase of the most important legal works of the respective foreign countries. It has been considered advantageous, upon the arrival in the library of a sufficient number of such works, to make public the resources of our foreign law collection. This undertaking is to consist of the preparation by the Law Librarian, of guides to foreign law and critical surveys of the important literature. The first publication, a guide to the law and legal literature of Germany, is to appear in February. The surveys for Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Spain and the other countries of Europe are to follow, it being proposed to publish two or three monographs a year. These guides are to serve as introductions to foreign law for the American lawyer and as aids to investigators in finding the law. The enterprise has met with the heartiest endorsement of the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association."—Extract from the Report of the Library of Congress for 1910-11, Edwin M. Borchard, Library of Congress.

Mr. Borchard is now preparing a guide to the law and legal literature of Germany, which will make a monograph of about 170 pages. It is his plan to publish two monographs a year, taking up the European countries in the order of their importance.

R. H. G.

Picture Shows and Juvenile Crime.—One of the features of the discussion at the state conference of the New York State Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals was the moving picture evil. The committee which had the subject in charge reported in part as follows:

"It is not a rare sight to see boys and girls engaged in mimic holdups on the streets, following all the details of the moving picture shows. Amateur burglars have robbed houses exactly as portrayed by the pictures, and one cannot estimate the evil done through mock representations of bloodshed and crime.

"The report of the district attorney of New York for cases brought in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the past eleven months shows the following crimes traced directly or indirectly to moving picture shows:

"Unmentionable crimes, 3; aggravated assaults, 32; attempted assaults, 6; abductions, 3; indecent assaults, 3; impairing the morals, 15—a total of sixty-two cases, on which there were forty convictions and thirty-two offenses committed to state's prison."

The picture show may be made an educational factor of great value to boys and girls in the congested districts of our cities, and for that matter in other districts as well. The real problem is, therefore, not how to suppress such exhibitions, but how to supervise and control them.

R. H. G.

"International White Slavery."—Under the above title *The Light* for January, 1912, publishes an address which was delivered by the Hon. James Bronson Reynolds, Assistant District Attorney for New York City, a recognized authority on the international white slave traffic, before the last Sixth International Purity Congress at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Reynolds sets himself the problem of discussing facts regarding the warfare with this traffic in foreign lands, and to show our relations to this international struggle to anni-